

SA. QUESADA, at Hildebrand's drug store
August 10, 1977-will

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For County Judge,
SAMUEL F. GREER.For County Clerk,
GEORGE P. HARDY.For County Treasurer,
GEO. M. WOOD.For Superintendent of Schools,
JOHN T. MONTGOMERY.

HUSTED.

The long-expected event has at last transpired. The Fidelity Savings Bank, of Chicago, of which John C. Hayes is the president, closed its doors yesterday—going to meet Spencer and Sid Myers.

In this connection it may not be inopportune to call attention to the fact that for several years past efforts have been made to induce the Illinois legislature to pass a law governing savings banks, and providing safeguards whereby the interests of depositors might be protected, and that whenever the matter came up, "the Hayes brothers," John C. and R. A., invariably opposed all legislation having that end in view, and always with success. The fact that in the absence of such legislation the bank presided over by John C. has gone under is suggestive, to say the least.

We have endeavored to procure for publication a copy of the resolutions adopted at the temperance meeting last night, but after the most diligent effort have failed to find anyone who could furnish the full text of those which were read and voted upon at the meeting. Not desiring to print anything that did not actually transpire, we omit from our report the resolutions which really did not pass.

The New York Christian Advocate says: "It paralyzes Senator Morton from public life, the last great republican statesman of the heroic age before the cabinet, before the Senate and Reagan in the house. This introduces another order of things. What shall the outcome be?"

The Chicago Journal says a peculiarly unpleasant discovery has been made at Springfield, Ill. It appears that of the 200 signatures to the bond given to furnish additional ground for the new state house, free of cost to the state, as required by the law of 1871, eighteen are dead, forty eight are bankrupt, and seventeen have removed from the state. As regards the other 117—well, nothing is said of them; but what have they got to say about the matter, anyhow?

ANOTHER of the fable-minded has broken loose. Speaking of the reception of President Hayes on the occasion of his proposed visit to that city, the Richmond Enquirer says: "Should R. A. visit Richmond he will be treated with courtesy. We shall neither hiss him nor plead in his presence objectionable sentiments; but if you look for contentions of joy and an acrobatic adulation from us you will be disappointed. Mr. Hayes, allow us to remark, is not the rightful president of the United States." The author of that is one of the kind of fellows who would be tickled to death if he were asked to back the President's boots.

Here is a "workingman's movement" that means business. The employees of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad have formed an association for the purpose of buying 50,000 acres of Nebraska land from the B. & Q. Land Company. The objects in view are: First, the obtaining of a good secure investment for savings; second, the securing of lands at the present low prices; third, to obtain by combination wholesale prices on the lands. The association has made a proposition to the land department to buy 50,000 acres of land in different counties south of the Platte river, Neb., with an averaged appraised credit price of \$4 per acre, the same to be turned over to the association at the rate of \$1.80 per acre, payable in monthly installments extending over two years. All that the association will have to do in order to insure the success of the scheme, is to make sure that their active business managers shall be men of practical efficiency and positive honesty.

Mr. BACKUS, of the California Miners, offers a reward of \$1,000 for a joke which makes an audience laugh two minutes. The president's joke about civil service reform has kept the people of New York laughing for several weeks. Mr. Backus owes the U. S. treasury \$1,000.

Patents procured by L. P. Graham, at 38 West Wood street.

For the Republican.
JUSTICE TO ALL.

Thoughts Suggested upon Reading the Motion Picture in the Hand of the Life-size portrait of the lamented Judge Emerson, at the Decatur Court House.

What a glorious sentiment—It evidently was handed down by the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to his creatures on earth to aid them in their ministrations of this grand Republic, heretofore acknowledged by all to be God's given country—His asylum for the poor and oppressed, the greatest government the sun ever shone upon. But—

"It fares the land, and all happening ill, a prey Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

Oh, Harrison—God's noblest work, an honest man, who had all the elements combined which go to make up the man, a soldier, patriot, statesman, in a word everything—his last words when passing peacefully and painless from earth, surrounded by his family, his cabinet and many senators, congressmen and friends was, "I want you to understand the true principles of government. I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more." What are these principles? "Justice to all" covers the ground. Under that rule the resources of the country were developed, the hidden treasures unearthed, the poor came up to the surface and we were a prosperous and happy people for ninety-three years. That motto gave our Judges, Davis, Emerson, Gallagher, Smith, Nelson and Greer their prestige. Even though it may be engraved upon the hearts of men, to have "Justice to all" written over the bench is a constant reminder. I would have the lawyers look upon it, also the witness who holds up his right hand and swears to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God. I would have the motto placed over the speaker's stand in our state and national legislative halls, and upon the executive mansions, both state and national—yes everywhere, say I would have it emblazoned in letters of gold upon the blue canopy of Heaven, so he who runs might read "Justice to all."

I regret to hear a few young gentlemen of this age denouncing some of our enterprising citizens of Decatur, designating them as autocrats, monied aristocracy and all that sort of thing, and that they were instrumental in bringing about the deplorable state of our financial condition. Their stomach teeth being through, I would not say "Go West," but get a few dollars together, jump on a cheap excursion train and go West, young gentlemen, and get your eyes and wisdom teeth out. If your change runs out you can shine boots, or perhaps you can live by your wits. Seek information at every point. There are no millionaires in Decatur. We have men who have acquired, honorably, some capital, and are engaged in manufacturing and other enterprises, who are at present suffering in comparison with the men of very moderate means and all grades of mankind down to the assembly's grades. When assessing where there is one dog owned by the head of the family it is very evident to him that the man is poor; if there are two dogs he is very poor; if three dogs he is "dumb poor." If we men of the West do not wake up and go shoulder to shoulder in the front rank, seek redress at the ballot-box and correct the legislation of the country, we will all have three dogs; we will all be tarred with the same stick. Let me tell you, young gentlemen, the men you prate about are useful, enterprising gentlemen, and are sufferers in common with us. The knife has been stuck into the value of their real estate; they seldom collect their rents; their stocks of manufactured articles have shrunk in value to a fearful extent; sales are hard to make, collections light and uncertain, their taxes are increasing, the are tired of the excuses for this state of affairs as we poor devils are, and are living in the hope of a change for the better. They are too humane to dampen the fires and close the doors of the Foundry, Woolen mill, Furniture factory, etc., throw out of employment hundreds of men, which would, in many instances end in their wives, children and themselves begging from door to door for bread to subsist upon. Don't charge our financial trouble to such men as J. J. Peddick, L. Burrows, Judge Race, Wm. Haco, James Millikin, and others I could name. Again I admonish you young gentlemen not to go west, but go east; there you will find the Democratic millionaires of New York and Boston, and other points east check by jaw with the Republican millionaires, in the matter of controlling the legislation of the country. "We've got the money and we intend that it shall work and yield a good per centum. We will hold those fellows in the great west level for all time." Talk about rounded aristocracy in Decatur, why young gentlemen, you make men—the only animal that can laugh—laughing stock for Barnum's trick mules and trained stall horses. Now what are the true principles of government, what were they in the "Days of Harrison" and for several years after his decease? Great men recently have failed to fathom the troubles hanging over us. Some great minds do not want to fathom the true principles of government. In my judgment, any man, from the man who is considered in easy circumstances, down through all the grades to the owner of three dogs, ought to be able to fathom the evil existing in our country, that is if his mother ever sent him to Sunday School, learned the ten commandments and is familiar with the Lord's prayer, and has read at home the history of his country. I am in favor of disfranchising him if he cannot fathom it. Every boot-black, every peasant vender, ev-

ery news boy, every schoolboy, who has arrived at the age of ten years, and was ever sent to Sunday School, and has read history, ought to be able to fathom it. If they cannot, I would box their ears and send them to a state where compulsory education is in practice. Every man, woman and child, unless of a millionaire's household, has felt the pressure of hard times. Feeling is the naked truth, and everybody ought to be able to see the truth in its nude state. I am an humble, poor devil, and I think that I can solve the problem. Do you want it in a nut shell? Do you want it boiled down? Here it is: We want to go back to the days of Jackson and Harrison, and have equal and exact justice dealt out to all, equal protection. "Justice to all," is the motto. It is the corner stone of this democratic republican form of government, bequeathed to us by our forefathers, and we must preserve it, inviolate, and hand it down to our children as we received it. Justice to all is not the rock upon which our forefathers split. There was no concession or compromise necessary to be made upon that subject. If we do not place the government back to its original purity, it cannot exist many years longer. Having left off profanity, on this occasion I deeply regret it. I can only affirm with an uplifted right hand, that henceforth and forever I must have implicit confidence in every candidate for office from path boss to President of the U. S., and will require a pledge from him that he will use every honorable means to do away with this present and growing evil of class legislation and speculative finance, and substitute equal legislation and exact justice. That's it. Do you see it? Can you fathom it now? That is my definition of Justice to all. Reader will you join hands with me in the great work? I implore you to take warning and come to the rescue. Embrace "God's motto," Justice to all, there is religion in it, dare to do right, dare to be true. Embrace it, practice it, and it will commend you to your maker and your fellow creatures. As the sunshine and showers are to the earth, so will the motto be the solace to your mind through life. Embrace it, it will be like dew drops to your burning heart, in your dying moments. Embrace it and the darkness of midnight will disappear, day will dawn, yes, the sunlight of heaven will look down upon your joy and light your path evermore. Embrace it and it will perpetuate our government, and our children's children will witness another centennial exposition and prosperity and happiness will be restored to our demoralized, dilapidated, paralyzed and distracted country. Embrace it, talk for it, do everything else as well as you know how and God Almighty in his mercy and justice will give the balance.

MONEY ORDER BUSINESS.

The money order business of the postoffice department has become a very considerable source of income to the government. The aggregate of remittances made through this medium during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, was \$135,486,285.50—about \$5,000 less than for the preceding year—from which the revenue derived by the government amounted to \$109,148.01. Of this business the sum of \$72,820,509.70 was done by domestic offices alone, the remainder in connection with the money order postal establishments of Canada, Great Britain, Germany and Switzerland, with which countries our postal treaties provide for the interchange of this service. In the aggregate of business transacted in this way, Illinois leads all the states, while New York comes next, and Ohio precedes Pennsylvania. The money orders issued from Illinois offices during the year was 486,256; amount, \$6,567,766.58; New York offices issued 879,170, amounting to \$6,473,925.90. In Illinois the number paid was 654,178, amounting to \$8,328,915.07, while New York offices paid 905,292, amounting to \$10,773,273.00.

In the number and value of orders issued Chicago also exceeds any other city in the country, while New York takes precedence in the number and amount paid. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Post, who furnishes the material upon which the above facts are based, says: "A remarkable fact shown by the money order business of the country is that it is very much greater in republican than in democratic states of like population. Thus this business in Michigan is very much greater than it is in Kentucky or Tennessee, while Iowa beats Virginia or Georgia more than two to one in number of orders and amount. And so on, all through the republic."

Plainness of the Presidential Party.

Nashville American.

Mrs. Hayes appeared at the banquet attended in her usual plain but elegant manner. A rich black silk dress, with white necktie and a bunch of watered flowers in her hair, was the costume. The young ladies of the party were in a like manner plainly but neatly dressed. In fact, it may be mentioned as noticeable the extreme simplicity and unostentatiousness of the traveling party. But for the honor done the president one would never suppose that the party were the most distinguished in the country. Even the young men observed the same modesty in both manner and dress, and do not seem to desire to emblazon the fact about that they are the sons of the president of the United States.

If you want to buy a hat of any description or price, call at my hat store, 13 East Main st. I will sell it for you. Aug 29 lawlm. S. T. KEELEN.

TELEGRAPHIC
THE RED DEMON.

Burning of the Patent Office.

Destruction of 60,000 Models.

Failure of Another Chicago Bank.

Hayes in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Patent Office is on fire. The flames broke out in the model room, bursting through the roof, and is blazing furiously. All the engines in the district have gone to the scene. An immense number of valuable models have been destroyed. Secretary Schurz and assistants are superintending the removal of files, models and records. The clerks are removing books and papers, and are organized as guards. A guard of district militia is at the main stairway of the model room in the center of the building, where an immense number of models yet remain. Firemen are in the room, endeavoring to save it. The flames first appeared in the conservatory near the roof. There were an immense number of rejected models packed in the attic above the model room. It is believed spontaneous combustion there caused the conflagration. The Land Office Records are stored in rooms two stories beneath.

1 P. M.—The entire west wing of the Patent Office, down to the floor of the model room, is destroyed, except the wall. The fire is now burning fiercely in the roof of the north center and north end of the east wing. Wind from the southwest, and possibly the southeast portion may yet be saved, but it is doubtful. The model room extends through the whole building on the upper floor. All the offices are located below.

At this writing the fire is under control. Most of the damage has been confined to the upper stories. Several fire companies from Baltimore arrived about 12.30. The time for the making application for them, until their arrival in the city was less than an hour. The Government engine from the navy-yard, and another from the arsenal, are at work with those belonging to the city, Baltimore and Alexandria, making a total of ten engines. Strong hopes are entertained that the fire will not extend below the floor of the model room.

Valuable records of the Patent, Land, Indian and Pension Offices, as well as those of the Interior Department, papers, are stored on the first two floors of the building, beneath the model room, and none of them have yet been reached by the flames. The heat was so intense at one time that window frames and awnings on G street were ignited, but the fire was extinguished before making much progress. The number of models is variously estimated at from 50,000 to 75,000. A number of the more important were on exhibition and storage in the west hall, which, with the north hall, is completely wrecked and the roofs burned.

3.10 P. M.—Wright's building on G street, opposite the Patent Office, is now on fire, and two or three houses on Seventh street, opposite the Indian bureau, have caught. The General postoffice has been closed, and public work seems suspended throughout the city.

The fire originated from spontaneous combustion among a lot of non patent chemical material stored in the attic on the Ninth street front. The principal loss falls on the patent office. The original copy of the declaration of independence and ratification of Gen. Washington were saved, as was also the Franklin printing press. Nearly all specifications and original drawings of the patent office are safe, and from these models can be reproduced if necessary. Military are on guard duty at the building, where they will remain until all records and public property shall be secured.

The records of the application division—the office which first receives applications from patentees, and of which papers no copies are made—were saved. Models of reapers, mowers and various agricultural implements were destroyed. A temporary building will be erected at once. The damage to the building is variously estimated at from \$300,000 to \$500,000, while that growing out of the destruction of models and other valuables belonging to the patent office is almost incalculable. Archives which formed the ceiling of the second story, and upon which the floor of the third story rested, were badly damaged that night. They must be torn down. It is supposed the fire had been smoldering beneath the roof, which was not fire proof, for some hours before it was discovered.

The total number of models destroyed will not exceed 60,000.

RIBBONS Great Bargains—Only 15 and 20 cents—worth 25c to \$1.00 per yard. March 31 d&wt Linn & Seapoe.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Early callers at the Fidelity Savings Bank, this morning, found its doors closed, and a hastily penned card thereon, informing depositors that a notice has been served that a petition for a receiver would be filed in the Superior Court to-day, the bank would remain closed pending the decision of that question. In the court the motion was made, and as the officers of the bank made no opposition, Judge Moore decided to appoint a Receiver this afternoon, by which time he hoped that the officers and depositors would have agreed upon the man. The position alleges that the officers have been sacrificing valuable securities in order to realize cash upon them, and that the bank is already insolvent. It is believed that the assets will be much larger, in proportion, than those of the State Savings Institution.

Owing to some opposition to the appointment of a receiver, developed this afternoon, Judge Moore delayed action on the motion before him until tomorrow.

The grand jury has indicted Spencer, Guild and Buckley, officers of the State Savings Institution, for the embezzlement of \$700,000. None of them are in the city, nor are their present whereabouts known.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Sept. 24.—The Presidential party arrived on a special train to-day, and the Mayor extended to them the hospitality of the city. The President replied, and the company were driven in carriages and under military escort through the crowded streets, to the Norvel House. The Mayor here made a formal welcoming address, commending the President's course toward the South, and predicting great results therefrom. The President, in reply, spoke of Jefferson as the man who has given us what proved to be the corner stone of our morality, education and equality of rights before the law. He talked for some minutes in a pleasant and familiar strain, and then introduced Secretary Evans and Key, who spoke briefly. The visitors were banqueted tonight at the Norvel House, after which a German was given in honor of the ladies. The visitors leave for Charlottesville tomorrow.

LINCOLN AS AN ANTI-SLAVERY MAN.

Childen Wells in The Galaxy.

Mr. Lincoln was always an anti-slavery man, but, as I have said, was not a political abolitionist. Events and war necessity compelled him to adopt the policy of emancipation, for which he received merited honors; but those who applaud his course in this respect omit to mention that colonization and deportation of the slaves, when set free, was deemed by him an essential part of his emancipation policy. Whether right or wrong on that subject, and it is not necessary to discuss—but the truth does not get suppressed. He believed it would be the best for both the whites and blacks that the latter should leave the country, or, as he expressed himself in his interview with the colored representatives, "it is better for us both to be separated." Knowing his convictions and earnest solicitude on this branch of his policy, I have sometimes doubted whether he would not have hesitated longer in issuing the decree of emancipation had he been aware that colonization would not be accepted as an accompaniment.

The Hon. Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, has appeared with a speech. As near as we can make out he asserts that there were formerly many more people employed in the government service than there ought to have been; that Secretary Sherman and other members of the administration are cutting down expenses and retrenching wherever possible, and therefore the republican party ought to be turned out of power; and a lot of hungry democrats turned into office to secure "reform." This is a happy democratic syllogism.—Ind. Journal.

SPECIAL
ASSESSMENT NOTICE

Improvement of East Edorado street, Decatur, Illinois, under provisions of "An ordinance providing for the improvement of East Edorado street from the east line of North Water street to the Illinois Central Railroad," passed and approved May 14, 1877.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons interested, that the City Council of Decatur, Illinois, having ordered the improvement of East Edorado street between the east line of North Water street and the Illinois Central Railroad in said city, by grading, curbing, filling and graveling, have applied to the County Court of Macon county, Illinois, for an assessment of the cost of said improvement according to the benefits and an assessment thereon having been made and returned to said court, the final hearing thereon will be had at the October term of said court, commencing on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1877.

All persons in interest may then and there appear and make their defense. Decatur, Ill., Sept. 23, 1877.

W. A. B. PRIEST, A. F. WENISON, W. J. QUINLAN, Commissioners.

SPECIAL
ASSESSMENT NOTICE

Improvement of North Water street, Decatur, Illinois, under provisions of "An ordinance providing for the grading and improvement of North Water street from the north line of East North street to the south line of the Union Railway," passed and approved May 14, 1877.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons interested, that the City Council of Decatur, Illinois, having ordered the improvement of North Water street between the north line of East North street and the south line of the Union Railway in said city, by grading, curbing, filling and graveling, have applied to the County Court of Macon county, Illinois, for an assessment of the cost of said improvement according to the benefits and an assessment thereon having been made and returned to said court, the final hearing thereon will be had at the October term of said court, commencing on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1877.

All persons in interest may then and there appear and make their defense. Decatur, Ill., Sept. 23, 1877.

GEO. F. WENISON, W. J. QUINLAN, Commissioners.

HAYS & BARTHOLOMEW'S
ONE-PRICE CASH
DRY GOODS!

Our new 61-4 cent Prints are splendid, and our new 81-3 cent Prints are as pretty and good as they make them; full styles.

You want to see both our Bleached and Unbleached Muslin, one yard wide, soft, fine and even, at 81-3 cents.

And when you come to our new Black Cashmeres, at the low prices, be very careful, or you are in for a new dress.

Lots of new Ties, Ruchings, and a heap of pretty things just in, fresh and nice.

Look at our new "Reception" and "Promenade" Hoopskirt, at \$1.00; they are the newest, Decatur, Ill., August 31, 1877—d&wt

GO AND SEE
S. EINSTEIN'S
BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS!

Just received, in which Special Bargains are offered to all who may give him a call.

NOTICE SOME OF OUR PRICES:

20 yards Brown Muslin.....	1.00
12 " Soft Finish Bleached Muslin.....	1.00
16 " Best Dark Calico.....	1.00
12 " Good Cotton Flannel.....	1.00

Also, a full line of BLACK ALPACAS, CASHMERES, plain and fancy DRESS GOODS, and Ladies' and Gents' FURNISHING GOODS. Give me a call and examine my prices before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place—

NO. 21 NORTH WATER STREET.
S. EINSTEIN.

Decatur, Sept. 10, 1877—d&wt

Found at Last! H. Mueller & Co.

The Perfection of HARD COAL BURNERS, viz., the

CROWN JEWEL!

Also, the—

GOOD RECORD,

Which is an excellent stove, and at very low prices.

For Soft Coal, call and see the

Crown Diamond

REVOLUTION ROTARY.

Also, a full assortment of all kinds of

COAL AND WOOD STOVES.

Also, a full line of

Hardware,

Tinware,

Etc., Etc.,

Cheap for Cash.

R. C. CROOKER

No. 9 Water-St.

Sept. 15, 1877—d&wt

GARLAND

—1877.

ARGAND

—1877.

IF YOU INTEND, OR IF YOU DON'T INTEND TO BUY

A BASE BURNER FOR HARD COAL,

Come in and Warm Yourself

by either the "Garland" or "Argand," and see with how little additional expense you can heat your house with one of THESE STOVES, instead of the old style soft coal or wood burner.

Sept. 15, 1877—d&wt

MOREHOUSE & WELLS.

